

BODMAS		EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
B	Brackets ()	These act as a sort of override for the rest of the order of operations. Work out everything inside the brackets first.	$2(3 + 4)$ $= 2 \times 7 = 14$ NOT $= 2 \times 3 + 4 = 10$
O (OR I)	Order (or Indices) x^y	Anything to the power of anything else goes next. This tends to help to make complicated expressions look a bit neater; if things were done in a different order you'd need a lot more brackets!	$2x^2$ $= 2 \times x \times x$ NOT $= 2 \times 2 \times x \times x$
DM	Division and Multiplication \times and \div	These go AT THE SAME TIME . They are of equal importance and should be applied from left to right . This is because multiplication and division are inverse operations and essentially the same thing! Dividing by 2 is the same as multiplying by $\frac{1}{2}$ so they have to have the same importance or changing the form of an equation would change the result and this is not how maths works!	$1 \div 2 \times 3$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 3/2$ NOT $= \frac{1}{(2 \times 3)} = 1/6$
AS	Addition and Subtraction $+$ and $-$	Like with division and multiplication, $+$ and $-$ have equal importance so should be done at the same time (left to right). Again they are inverse operations, adding -2 is the same as subtracting +2.	$3 - 2 + 1$ $= (3 - 2) + 1 = 2$ NOT $= 3 - (2 + 1) = 0$